THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Friday, Oct. 234, 1857.

It seems that Russia is turning the Indian diffimities of England to advantage in the Turkish Empire. The Austrian, and especally the Hungarian papers contain many important communications about the workworking of Russian intrigues beyond the Danube, and therefore we may infer that the interview be-Sween Alexander and Francis Joseph at Weimar, has not dispelled the jealous anxiety with which the Vicana Cabinet watch the movements going on in the Turkish Empire. As to Moldavia and Wallachia, the Paris Conferences and the two elections in Moldavia have sufficiently aroused the patrichic spirit of the Wallschians. All the exiles who since 1848 have lived at Paris, London, and Constantimople, have been elected members of the Divan. and Tell, Eliade, the two Golescos, and Braliano, who were previously watched by the French Police, are now regular guests at the French Court and French Commissioner's. Without being aware of it, they have become the tools of Russia, and have succeeded in carrying the resolution that the two Principalities shall be united under the Constitutional rule of a Prince belonging to one of the European Dynastics. It is not doubted that the Walbechian Divas will some case a similar result. European Dynasties. It is not doubted that the Wallachian Divan will soon pass a similar resolution, and it is understood that Napoleon and Alexander have come to an understanding about the Prince who is to occupy this new throne, viz., the Prince of Leuchtenberg, grandson of Czar Nicholas by his daughter the Grand Duchess Mary, and of Prince Eugene Beauharnais, Viceroy of Italy, stepson to the first Napoleon and brother to Queen Hortense. In fact, he would be a Russian vassal, though nominally a Turkish one; but, belonging to the Napoleon dynasty, he could always rely upon French sympathy and diplomatic support. In this way, both Turkey and Austria would be most successfully threatened, the union of the Principalities under a European the union of the Principalities under a European prince amounting to a virtual reparation from the Porte; while a constitution given to the Moldo-Wallachians, though always cluded and defeated by Wallachians, though always cluded and defeated by
the Government, must be a most dangerous precedent for the Austrian Empire, and especially for
Hungary and Transylvania. It is quite natural that
this Moldo-Wallachian question should be most
galling to the Cabinet of Vienna; but, as long as
England is embarrassed by the Indian mutiny,
Francis Joseph cannot do anything but try to gain
time by any possible obstruction. The fact that a Remarks Joseph cannot do anything but try to gain time by any possible obstruction. The fact that a Russian and a French war steamer have gone up the Danube to Widdin "on a pleasure trip," has given great offense to the Austrian authorities, since the event is calculated to impress the inhabitants of the Lower Danube with the importance of the alliance of Russia and France. But while these things happen in the Principalities, all the Slavonic population of Turkey are in a serious agitation. Brimingham and Liege are now experting mere maskets, pistols, and revolvers to Constantisople and Turkey than at any time during the Russian war. All the Slavonic Christians who were formerly prohibited frem wearing arms, are now buying weapons, as if preparing for a great. Prince Danilo of Montenegro has addressed them by proclamations, claiming the chief-hinship of the Christians in Turkey. To prove his eternal hatred to the Moslems, he has lately occupied the unall county of Vaisovitze. Prince Alexander of Servia, on the other hand, being a loyal vassal of the Porte, is threatened with a revolution, and the arrest of two of his former Ministers, at least, shows his apprehensions, though it is more probable that they really have plotted his assassination in order to order to get a Russian partisen on the throne. Acpording to the Austrian papers, a Slavonic outbreak in Turkey may be expected during the Winter or in the beginning of the Spring, and indemnify Russia for her losses during the war. The Emperor Alexander continues to attach the

The Emperor Alexander continues to attach the highest importance to the question of the emancipation of the serfs, and a ukase on the subject is expected on his return from Poland, the Committee of the Council of the Empire intrusted with the examination of this thoray question having come to some practical results which are to be submitted to the Impact of the Im he Imperial sanction.

The Danish question, including the eventual sub-

cession, and the question of the Greek succession, are now adjourned to some later opportunity, the diplemacy of Europe having now too many frome in the fire, and the financial crisis, which has raised the discount at the Bank of Hamburg to full 9 per cess, alarming sufficiently the Continental Govern-ments. Napoleon is said to insist upon a Budget

which will leave a surplus, and therefore we may soon see him taking the initiative in the reduction of the European standing armies.

A most important discovery has lately been made in Australia, Mr. Goyder, the Government Surveys, baving ascertained the existence of permanent water, perfectly fresh, in considerable quantity, with-

ort distance of Lake Torrens. The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Campbell, the British Consul at Lagos, to a gentle-

Campbell, the Dilace man residing in Manchester: "Lagos, Sept. 3, 1857. "Lagos, Sept. 3, 1857.

"The Government of France having taken to purchase slaves in this quarter, a whole host of unwashed, bearded-faced Spaniards, Portuguese and Americans have followed their example; and if the French parsist in continuing to purchase slaves at Whydah, I fear we must say good-by to cotton from this part of Africa. Already the Absolutans have gone to hunt for slaves. The Ibaddans, a more numerous and war-like people than the Absolutans, are preparing to do the same in the Jaboo country, near to Lagos. To give you an idea of the influence created by nearly three years of peace, and the pursuit of legitimate commerce on the minds of the mass of the population of Absoluta, heretofore so ready to engage in war, I send you a copy of a letter containing the produntation send you a copy of a letter containing the proclamation of the chiefs of Absoluta, who found the greatest unwillingness on the part of the population to follow them in this war, now they have felt what it is to earn a livelihood by peaceful trade and the cultivation of cotton, getting the whole benefit themselves; whereas, when they follow the chiefs to war, they run all the risks of the musket-balls and poisoned arrows, and the chiefs take more than the lion's share of the slaves septured and plunder taken."

A. F. C.

## A SPECULATION ON AMERICAN BANK-

A SPECULATION ON AMERICAN BANK-RUPTCY.

From The London Daily News, Oct 23.

A quarter of a century ago there were a good many revolutionary patriots left in the United States; or, if only a few remained who had been practically concerned in the cetablishment of the Republic, there were many who had hurraed the good cause in their beyboed, and heard every step of the transition talked over by their fathers firesides. When these witnesses grow old, they talked, like other old folks, of the former times being better than these, while glorying as fervently as their own grandchildren in the growing grandeur of their country. The main thing in which the Marshalls, Madisons, Storys, Adamses and others considered the last century to have the advantage over the present was, that the views in vantage over the present was, that the views in life of the young people were more appropriate to their circumstances than they have been since the mania of aping European modes of living set in. These venerable old men—cheerful and lively in their patriotism as they were—spoke in a de-pressed tone of the way in which marriage was coming lively in their patriotism as they were—spoke in a depressed tone of the way in which marriage was coming to be regarded in a country where there could be no doubt of a sufficient subsistence for all who would work for it. In their time young people married when the husband had settled down to his buriness, whatever that might be. It was a matter of course to begin life humbly—entistied with all essential comforts, and earcing leisure and laxury by degrees. Now it was becoming the habit of young men in the towns to make up their minds to a bachelor life til they could afford a large house, plenty of servants, a carriege—or at least the same style of life that their fathers had attained. Meantime the bachelors sustained their patience by self-indulgences which were not the best preparation for the married life sanctioned by the traditions of the State, "half a dozen young men in a shop, or "worse still, one alone, lunching on oyster-pattice and "champagne in New York, or terraph soup and champagne in Philis effect that when at longth "they are married, they will come to such places. "champagne in New-York, or terraphs some and champagne in Philadelphia, I fear that when at length "they are married, they will some to such places "still, while wife and children are during off the cold "mutton at home." Passing over the consideration of the gravest corruptions fostered by manners initiated from the old countries of Europe, and looking only to the chylous effects of a needless delay of marriege, for reasons of vanity or ambilion, some consequences were dreary enough. By the time the years mean married, they were iss the Mormona world ray) scaled to a life of commercial competition or observeto money-making, while the years the young men married, they were (as the Mormons would easy) scaled to a life of commercial compa-tion or thereto meney making; while the young Americans sgainst an empire like that of England.

ladies had contracted these habits of dissipation and extravagance which rendered wealth indispentable; or, as in the New-Englard States, there, was a preponderance of unmarried worsen such as rendered the aspect of society more and more unlike that of "Forefathers' days." The young men dispersed themsolves, not only over the West, but over the world, leaving their fair young neighbors behind. In corrae of time, more and more of the young women found it necessary to work for their own support. They have long supplied the service of the mills in the nanufacturing districts; and one occupation after another has been opened to them, till we see most of the professions, manufactures and trades occupied by them in common with men. We observe that the last Report of the Female Medical College presents the details of great success, supported as it is by eminent physicians and other rensible men who understand the needs of the time. All methods of Education, from the infant schools to the Lyceum lectures, are conducted by qualified female teachers; and much preparation of school literature, as well as newspaper and other editing, is in their hands. In printing offices, in all branches of the arts, and in werehouses and shops, women are largely employed, as a simple and natural consequence of the departure of their brothers to seek their fortunes, and of the late age to which marriage is deferred. This state of things was only beginning to manifest livelf when the old men, now gote, were making the lament we have quoted; but several of them lived to witness the comladies had contracted these habits of dissipation and extravagance which rendered wealth indisper-

age to which marriage is deferred. This state of things was only beginning to manifest itself when the old men, row gore, were making the lament we have quoted; but several of them hived to witness the commercial convalsion of 1837, which we see over again at this day. In the midst of that fearful crash there was some comfort in the hope that adversity would explede the pomps and vanities of the rising generation in the twins, and restore them to the simple tastes and wholesome aims of their fathers, or of their rural fellow-citizens. Some benefit of the sort there was; but there is too much evidence now that it was very short-lived. But there were other good effects which it is encouraging to call to mind in the present crisis.

When the banks were falling, like a string of boys stumbling in stiding down the slope of Boston Common, and President Jackson was stubbornly declaring still that he "would take the responsibility," the grief was not so much for the great merchants who had lost millions of dollars as for the widows, spinsters, and minors, whose little all was gone when the mill-corporations were bankrupt, and public works collapsed. There were hundreds of fatherless families who could not be educated according to their parents' station in life; there were widow ladies by hundreds who must open boarding-holses, or see their daughters go into the mills, or turn to some inferior occupation, if they meant to live. These were the cases in regard to which men did not envy the sturdy President Jackson his responsibility. As for the citizens, they would do very well—and only too soon. Commercial failures are got over more easily there than people in an older stage of society can understand or like. The year before that crash, the pastor of one of the largest churches in New-York declared that, going over the list of householders in his congregation, there was not one commercial man who had not failed since his settlement as their pastor. All seemed to have recovered their social position, if, indeed, they had who had not failed since his settlement as their pastor- All seemed to have recovered their social position, if, indeed, they had ever lost it; and there was no occasion to spend much compassion on them. But what was to be done with the host of impoverished women, and with the arrisens of the towns and laborers on public works, suddenly turned adrift, while the cost of the necessaries of life was all adrift like themselves? What did happen? Why, there was first terrible want—even fearful hurger, till it was proved that, whatever may happen in the United States, charity never fails. Money is always forthcoming for helpful purposes, even when gold and silver are no more seen, and bank notes are treated as old rage. The first dreary struggle over, there was a burst of new life, which it did one good to see. Young people married to live and love, and there was a burst of new life, which it did one good to see. Young people married to live and love, and work happily, and not to exhibit equipage, and enter into a gambing rivalship of gentility. The cities put on something of the primitive charm of the country, while in the country, the residents, who had been working all the while, were less discomposed by the crash than anybody else. Yeomen's daughters, who had worked in the mills, or the schools, or at the deek, to clear off a mortgage from the family farm, or educate a brother at college, were now the most independent, and the best able to help the sufferers. In short, work became more bonorable, and estentation less so; there was a revival of true republicae morals, and the adversity which was irretrievable for too many innocent individuals, was a benefit, on the whole, to the con manity.

con munity.

It will not do to boast of the benefit as permanent, as radical, except in the case of individuals; for it is but too plain that the corruption which has preceded the present crash is not of a milder character than that of a quarter of a century and. but too plain that the corruption which has preceded the present crash is not of a milder character than that of a quarter of a century ago. The warehouses and palatial massions of the great ports are more about as built up out of an upstert and transitory instead of a hereditary fortune; the scarcity of sound methods of investment is a greater hardship to small capitalists and humble annuitants; the levity with which commercial failure is regarded is even more striking than formerly; and perhaps it may be said that, on the whole, the most conspicuous class concerned has not improved in the interval. But yet there are broad grounds of encouragement for the best friends of the kepublic. New fields of industry and production have been opened to the West; and in the Exetern States, industrial pursuits have extended so as to embrace new classes. Though a vast amount of property has become worth only two thirds, half, or a quarter of what it was, while the same number of people have to live, there is still plenty for everybody, if the true republican sport presides over the distribution of the hour; in other words, if the old a uncincan helpfainers is as strong in man's boarts as it always was. There is plenty of food in the West; and there are bound'ere resources in the coil, and the commerce, and the energetic spirit of the country. If the natius will boar d'ess resources in the soil, and the commerce, and the energetic spirit of the country. If the nation will but recognize the lesson of the time, that "the life is more than food, and the body than rai nect, demestic peace is better than show, and secure com-fort than perilous estentation, the American people may come out from this trial wiser sed happier than they have ever been yet in their individual lives. It a solemn and thoroughly hopeful consideration, it regard to their national welfare and honor, that every event which helps to show the nobleness of isbor and the vulgar instability of idle luxury brings on the doem of that institution which eannot occarie with geruine republicanism. The present crash is rending and tearing the supports of Slavery, and must seal its face if it fully discharges its proper function of teat-ing the sims and the real good and evil of republi-can life.

AN APPEAL TO THE YANKEES IN BEHAFL
OF FREE TRADE.

We have no reason to complain of the country's progress in at least same branches of social science. Our system of finance gives a firm basis to the national prosperity. Our institutions secure personal liberty, and encourage locomotion at denterprise. Political securemy was almost entirely within the economy has grown up almost entirely within the limits of these islands, and here alone is it that its principles, after meeting acceptation from thinkers, have been carried into practice by men of the world. It has been carried into practice by men of the world.

It has been said that Englishmen cannot generalize; but we know no more striking instence of generalization than when the whole policy of the first commercial country in the world was revolutionized in obscience to the theories of a deductive science. How far other nations are behind us in this matter it requires but little observation to perceive. France has not yet but little observation to perceive. France has not yet had courage even to make the step from Prohibition to Protection. Many products of our manufacture are en irely excluded from her ports; and when, a year since, the Empesor was decirous gradually to liberatize the tariff, he was met with such perturacity of opposition that the scheme was abandoned. Every one is aware how tightly the bourgerise cling to their traditions of protected industry, which are associated in F. enchmen's minds with the greateess of their country and its struggle against the so-called com-mercial domination of England. In Germany there has been many a step in the path of freedom. In fact, the States there are so small that protection was felt to be an absurdity, and the impulse which opened one king-dom or duchy to another is tending to unite Germany more with the world at large. But still much remains to be done in the most enlightened parts of Europe, while countries like Russia and Spain are, of course, in Commerian darkness. So show are ideas procoin Commerian darkness. So slowly are ideas propo-gated through the world, so long is it before men will understand even what they have daily before that

But it is in America that the existence of the probut it is in America that the existence of the pro-tective spirit is most strangely manifested. The put riolic republicans seem to be as judices of British out-tons and hardware as if they conveyed an aristocratic faint to their houses and persens. In deference, in tant fo their houses and persets. In deference, in deed, to unarswerable reasoning, they have within the last few years advanced in the path of Free Traile, and the two countries have modified their Navigation Laws for their mutual edvantage. But whether it be from an excessive feeling of nationality, or a deficient acquaintance with economical laws, there has always been a kind of unwillingness to accept the system hencetly and fully. It will be remembered that the Americans considered themselves to have gained a great advantage and to have wonderfully tricked the Britisher when they interpreted a voyage from New-York to San Francisco to fall within the exterory of the coasting trade. They gave us certain privileges in York to San Francisco to fall within the category of the coasting trade. They gave us certain privileges in deference to the truths of political economy, and withheld just the last little bit in order to gratify the national Protectionist prejudice. Although, no doubt, among as active and educated people the principles of Free Trade must make their way sooner or later, yet it is singular to observe how much they may be bindered by the feeling of national jesiousy, which is the principle of the control of the principle of the

We copy from a Philadelphia newspaper an article which, no fount, speaks the sentiments of the stanch American Protectionists. The writer is indiguant that England is able to say that the United Sistes owe has in American securities held on our side of the Atlantic £20,000,000 or £100,000,000. Great Britain by lending Americans money to make rail says and cheale has "got the upper hand" of them, and when she can make herself free of American corn and cotton will have the citizens under her feet. The Evening Journal does not explain how Americans came to seek this degrading bondage, nor does it advise them to discontinue increasing the debt, if Englishmen are willing to lend. However, it is settled that for us to hold securities in America is most galling to the honor and detrimental to the interests of the Republic, and is perhaps part of a great scheme for the cruehing of democracy in its choses home. But how came England to attain this sinister eminence? As we proceed, we seem to be studying the profound philosophinings of some St. Petersburg or Nespolitan "publicist" rather than an article writen for a set of strong brained Pennsylvanians. It appears, according to this writer, that England here on mercial philosophinings of some St. Petersburg of Nespolitiss, "publicist" rather than an article written for a set of strong brained Pennsylvanians. It appears, according to this writer, that England began her commercial career with the view, not only of rendering herself incependent of all other communities for the great staples of her subsistance, but "to make the world tributary to her aggrandizement through the revenues "paid to her manufacturers." After persis ing for centuries in "the plain, common-sense principle," of producing herself the materials of her consumption and relling to foreign markets far more than she purchases in return, Great Britain has now attained a preeminence which enables her to open her ports without fear of competition. It would be the duty and interest of America to pursue this same policy; but, according to the Philadelphian organ, it has only been at brief intervals that it has been adopted. With the fail of the Whigs protection to native industry was aband med. The infant industry of America has been exposed to competition with the full grown capitalists of the whole world. The artisate of England, France and Belgiu n can undersell American manufacturers in their own country. Hence, it is said, come the closed factories and starving operatives of the present mement, while by a different policy "we should owe the world nothing, and be in an attitude to defy it in an equal strife for commercial suecess."

"we should owe the world nothing, and be in an atti"tude to defy it in an equal strife for commercial sue"cees."

We cannot but regret to see such reasoning, if it
may be called so, in the columns of a new-paper at
the present day. It is, no doubt, the fact that these
are the views of a minority, and a diminishing mi
nority; but still that any party should appeal to such
worn out prejudices and believe in such shallow arguments is evidence of how little the community has
advanced in the study of the greatest of modern questions. True, we are only some 10 or 12 years ahead.
It is not so long since a large and powerful faction was
govering the country on principles which seem now
as exploced as witcheraft or astrology. Yet we could
have hoped that the Americans were too much intellectually connected with ourselves to lag behind even
for a few years. As to the Machiavellian theory so
popular on the continert of Europe—namely, that this
country was Protectionist during generations through
a subtle policy, and that we have become FreeTrader lately in order to crush the industry of other
tations such a notion should be left to the narrow and
spienetic minds which formed it, in some despotic Court
or pedantic University We know, and Americans ought
to know, too, that Protection was upheld in England
because it was believed in, and that we excluded corn
just as in old times we touched for the king's evil
We certainly made money and became a great people
under Protection, but this was in spite of the system,
and not because of it. No one in this country will be
disposed to doubt that it crampyd our energies and
postponed that great development of the national industry which has taken place within the last 10 years.
When it is recollected that in the last days of Protection the exports of the country were about £50,000 000
steriing a year, sud that this year they will not fall far dustry which has taken place within the last 10 years. When it is recollected that in the last days of Protection the exports of the country were about £50,000,000 steriing a year, and that this year they will not fall far short of £140,000,000, it will be admitted that, perhaps, the community suffered by the previous restrictions. America will prosper by the adoption of the same principles as have guided England. The truths of political science are not local, and what is proved on one side of the Atlantic must be equally demonstrable on the other. We trust the American people will reject the fallacious theory that there is an age of Protection and an age of Free Trade in a nation's history. Free Trade is as beneficial to the uncultivated continent as to the densely populpted island; it is as fitted for the youngest communities of the New World as for the maturest monarchy of Europe.

## CINCINNATI STORIES.

CAUGHT THE PASIC.-A tall, lank, Jerusalem so Mr.

CAUGHT THE PASIC.—A tall, lank, Jerusalem sort of a fellow, pretty well under the influence of Mr. Alcochol, was observed swinging to a lamp post on Fifth street last night. He was talking quite loudly to the aforesaid post, when a guardian of the night approached him.

"Come, Sir, you are making too much noise," said the watchman.

"Noise? who's that said noise?" asked the postholder, as he skewed his head and endeavored in variation give the intruder a sober look.

"It was me," replied the watchman, as he exposed his silvered numbers to full view.

"You! and who in the d—I are you? It taint me that's a makin' of the noise. No, sir. It's the bankthat's a making all the noise. They are a breakin, a cruchin' and a smashin' of things to an incredible amount. Noise? It's the bankers that are a makin' of the noise. They are a cussin', a rippin', and a savin' all 'round. It's the brokers that are a makin' of the noise. They are a hollorin', and a yelpin', and a

ers everything but themselves. No, sir, it sint me that's a makin' of the noise."

"You are tight as a brick in a new wall," said the officer, amused at the good nature of the individual. "Me tight? Who said I am tight? No, Sir, you are mistaken. It's not me that's tight. It's money that's tight. Go down on Third street and they'll tail you there that money is tight. Go into the workshope, an' you find money is tight. Read the newspapers an' you'll find out that it's money that's tight. Me tight? I've got nary a red but Karahawa, and the d—I couldn't get tight on that. "No, Sir, I'm not tight" Me tight? Who said I am tight

Then you are druck." ink? Stranger, yer out of it agin. The world's drunk. The hull community is a staggerial round, buttin' their heads agin stone walls and a skinnin' of their noses on the curbetone of adversity. Yes, Sir, we're all drunk—that is, everybody's drunk but me, I'm sober—sober as a police judge on a rainy day. I ain't drunk; no, Sir, stranger, I ain't drunk."

"What are you making such a foll of yourself for then?"

Fool? Sir, I'm no fool. I'm distressed. I've

catched the contagion. I'm afflicted."
"Are you sick ?"
"Eractly."
"What's the matter with you?"

"I've got the panics."
"The what?"

"The got the panies."

"The what?"

"The panies, Sir; it's a going to carry off this town. I tried to escape by hard drink but it's no use. The panies have got me, sure."

The watchman, more amused than ever, tendered his sympathy, and, what was better, his aid, to the panie-stricken individual. In the course of half an hour he had the pleasure of putting him into the door of his boarding-house, and pointing out to him the best remedy—a soft bed and long slumber. [Cir. Times.

A BET OF A KISS—A beantiful and lovely woman, the wife of a prominent "Republican" politician of Toledo, arrived in this city yesterday to pay a wager of a kirs that Chase would be elected by a majority of five thousand, which bet she made with a well-known Democratic lawyer residing on Fourthstreet. Accord-Democratic lawyer residing on Fourth street. According to the agreement the loser was to come or go all the way to the other and pay the indebtedness by the

lst of November, which condition the fulfilled by a-riving sad professing payment yesterday—thus antici-pating the specified period by a day.

[Choiceasti Enquirer, Nov. 1. "A DEAD SURE THING."—An acquaintance, while parsing over the Ohio and Mississipp: Railroad from St. I only to Cincinnati, a day or two sizes, overheard pa-sing over the Ohio and Musissippi Railroad from St. I so is to Cincinnati, a day or two sices, overheard the following conversation between a quartette of ladies and gentemen, which struck him as being sufficiently indicrous to warrant publication. The two ladies it seems were from Kansas, and the gentlemen were traveling sequaintances. The conversation turned on the subject of matrimony, and one of the gentlemen, moved perhaps by the tender passion, asked his female companion if she was married. "I was married, sighed the blooming daine, "but alss I know not if my husband be dead or alive. I heard that he was accidentally killed in Pittsburgh a few weeks ago, and I am now going there to ascertain whether the report be true or faise."

"Well, I've got a dead sure thing on my husband," remarked the other lady, "for I saw him buyied five weeks ago."

Our filend, who relates this anecdote, suddenly disappeared beneath the voluminous folds of his overcost on hearing this last remark, and when he again made his appearance his face plainly indicated that some strong internal commotion bad taken place within his system.

Markage in Illinois.—It is proposed in Illinois to amend the law of marriage so as to require that the prespective husband and wife, on any given day, exter-

Marking is Illison.—It proposed in images to amend the law of marriage so as to require that the prespective husband and wife, on any given day, enter in the effice of any efficer legally empowered to do such a duty, a written declaration of their intention to be-come man and wife. From that day, for one year, let them associate as lovers, or break the engagement if they choose; then, at the end of the year, if they again express their, determination to become husband and wile, let the contract be sealed. CLOSE OF THE FAIR.

PREMIUMS AWARDED.

At 2] o'clock yesterday afternoon Jons A. Busting, Esq., Chairman of the Premium Committee of the Twenty pinth Fair of the American Institute, ascended the main stand, and stated that, on opening the exhibition, it was the intention of the managers to have the premiums announced from day to day, which order of arrangement had been published in the circusars; but, owing to the unsettled state of business matters in general during the past month, it has been impossible to get the decisions from the judges until within a few days past; that nearly a'l had now been received and confirmed, and were as follows.

Machinery No. 2.

Machinery No. 2.

LATHES, FLAXERS BORING AND SLOTTING MACHINES, BOLT CUTTERS. DIVIDING AND CUTTING ENGINES FOR HROWARD MODELS AND DRAWINGS OF MACHINES FOR THE SAME.

Leonard & Clark, Moodna, Orange Co., New-York, Leonard & Clark, Agenta, No. 11 Platts I., New York, for the best Engine Lathes, (a Gold Medal, having Been before awarded) [Diploma.

Passaic Works, Newark, New-Jersey, for an Engine Lathe.

[Bronze Medal.

Hadley Falls Co., Holyoke Mass, W. J., Buck, Agent, No. 11 Platts, New-York for Lathes. Diploma.

Chas A Bates & S. A. Simonson, No. 721 Eighthav, N. Y., for a Model and Drawing of an improved metanod of Clinching Spikes. Diploma. Newark Machine. Co., Newark, N. J., George H. Renton, Agent, Newarts, N. J., for a Universal Stabbing Machine. Agent, New Haven, Conn., for a Drop Press and Atmospheric Hammer. Diploma, for a Drop Press and Atmospheric Hammer. Large Short Medal.

Snew, Brooks & Co., Meriden, Conn., for fine Punch Presses. Roys, Wilcox & Co., East Berlin, Conn., for beant structed Tinners' Tools, (a Silver Medal having a warded). Diploms
Hadley Falls Co., Holyoke, Mass., W. J. Back, No. ii Plattet
Agent, for Dicks's anti friction Shears, Presses, &c., (a Gol
Diploms

MACHINES FOR WORKING WOOD AND MODELS AND DRAWINGS
FOR THE SAME.

MeNeigh & Butler, Lowell Mass, for the best Stave Machine.

Wm V. Studdifford, No. 49 Wallett, N. Y., for a Stave Jointer (Livermore's parsoll).

Bonze Medal.

H B. Smith, Lowell, Mass, for the best Power Morfachre Machine. Alfred E Serrell, No. 208 West Thirty seventh st, N

Alfred E Berrei, No. 20 Silver Medal having been be awarded).

Lyander Wright, Newark, N. J. for a Scroll Saw (a Sil Medal having been before awarded).

D. Wymoth, Fitchburgh, Mass, Lyander Wright, Ast Newark, N. J. for a Spool Lethe.

D. A. Woodburg, Winnhester Mass, for the best Planing chine (a Gold Medal having been before awarded). Diplo Jones & Crowell, No. 219 Steadway, N. Y., for a Wood Polyone & Crowell, No. 219 Steadway, N. Y., for a Wood Polyone & Connection of the Conference of the Medical Review of the Medical

N. H. Smith, Lowell, Mass., for the bess small Wood Planer.

Potnam Machine Co., Fitchburgh, Mass., L. Wright, Agents, Newark, N. J., for a small Wood Planer.

Newark, N. J. for a small Wood Planer.

Dieloma, J. A. Fay & Co., Worester Mass., Agents, for an improved Feed Gear on a Woodworth Planer.

Dieloma, J. A. Fay & Co., Keene, N. H., for a Blind Slat Tenoning Machine.

Large Silver Medal. A. Landphere, Erie, Fenn., for a Cart Spoke Machine (a Silver Medal hawing been before awarded).

J. A Fay & Co., Keene N. H., for a Foot Morticing Machine with Hub Frame attached.

J. A Fay & Co., Keene N. H., for a Foot Morticing Machine of a Hub Machine.

Brond Medal of a Hub Machine.

Esnell Gold Medal.

Ctasidy & Chiem, Albaty, N. Y., for a Shingle Machine.

Bronze Medal.

A. Wyckoff, Elmira, N. Y., for a Model of a Boring Machine.

[Diplo na.

ISTEAM FUMPS, GAUGES, VALVES, I UERICATORS, AC. D. C. Rugg, No 17 John st., M Y, for a Water-Gauge, Diploma, H, R, Worthington, No 28 Broadway, N. Y, for the best Safety Steam-Pump (a Gold Medal having been before a warded).

H. R. Worthington, No 23 Broadway, N. Y., for the best Safety
Steam-Pump (a Gold Medal having been before a warded).

[Diploma,
Roberts & Crumble, No 72 Water-st. Broablyn, John Benson,
Agent, No 25 Old-sip N. Y., for a Steam-Pump.

[Bush Silver Medal.

Guild, Garrison & Co., Williamsburgh, L. I. Large Silver Medal.

Guild, Garrison & Co., for a Safety Feed-Pump.

I Small Silver Medal.

Biske, Wheeleck & Co., No. 71 Geld-st. N. Y., for a Steam-Pump.

Bronze Medal.

John Tempter Philadelphia, Penn., for a Regulating Valve for
Steam Engires.

Brooze Medal.

Clarke's Patent Fire Regulator Co., No., 226 Broadway, NewYork, for the best Fire Damper or Regulator (a Silver Medal
baving been before awarded).

John Sutton, No. 114 Cannon-st., N. Y., for the best Oil Cupfor Journals.

William Lee, No. 66 Buane-st., N. Y., for the best Oil Cupfor Journals.

Brouze Medal.

Navon & Dodge, No. 66 Berkman-st., N. Y., for the best Seam
Stop-balves.

Brouze Medal.

Brouze Medal.

Navon & Dodge, No. 66 Berkman-st., N. Y., for the best Seam
Stop-balves.

Brouze Medal.

Brouze Medal.

Bouth Second st., Jersey Cay, and Large Su ve.

Woolen Machinery.

Calvin L. Goddard, No. 3 Bowing green, N. Y., for superior Wool Burring Machinery, Feed Rais, &c (4 Gold Mond having here be for awarded).

R. Kitson, Lowell Mass, for an improved Woot Pictor, Large Silver Medal.

Large Silver Medal. 

Cotton Machinery.

Woolen Goods.

Woolen Goods.

Union Manufacturing Co., Woolcotville, Conn., John Slade & Co. Agents, No. 15 Broadway, N Y., for the best Black Doe Shins.

Large Slever Medal.

Greenfield Mannfacturing Co., Greenfield, Mass, Balley, Southard & Co. Agents, No. 145 Broadway, N Y., for the second best Black Dee Skins.

Balley, Southard & Co., No. 145 Broadway, N Y., for Black Dee Skins.

Union Manufacturing Co. Norwalk Conn. Bowers & Beskman, No. 43 Broadway, N Y., for superfor Felt. Beaver Glottas (a. Gold Medal havits been before swarded).

Diploma

Evans, Seggrave & Co., Beiley, Southard & Co., Agents, No. 145

Broadway, N Y., for Side Striped Cassimeres.

Bronze Madal

W & J Morrison, No 79 Chambers st., N. Y., for Woolen Y and Wadding. Diplor W. B. Bend, No. 191 Fulton-st., N. Y., for the best Far Blankets. Diplor

Cotton Goods

Cotton Goods

New-York Mills, Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y. Charles Carville, Arent. No. 182 Fultonet., N. Y. for the the best Shirtings (a Gold Medal having been before awarded).

Minnatta Mills, New-Bedord, Mass. Willard, Wood & Co., Agents, No. 53 Broadway, N. Y., for Eleuthed Sheetings and Shirtings (a Sliver Medal having been before awarded).

Dip. & C. H. Kenyen, Westerly, R. I., Willard Wood & Co., Agents, No. 57 Broadway, N. Y., for Highland Flaid Linging and Monroe & Co., No. 35 and 61 Liberty et., N. Y., for the best winted Cotton Finnels.

Diploms Thomas Mource & Co. Noz. 30 and 61 Leberty-st., N. Y. for the best printed Cotton Flannels.

Wen. Smith & Co. Frankfort, Penn., for superior Couting Checks.

R. Garsed & Brother; Frankfort, Penn., for heavy bine Denium.

Williams tic Linen Co., Geo. [8 Moulton, Agant, No. 378 Broadway, N. Y. for superior Cotton Spot Thread.

Dunnell Manufacturing Co. Pawtucks, Muss, Hall, Dans & Co. Agants, No. 21 Broadway, N. Y. for superior Printed Lawner beautiful design and well-generated "- [a Gold Metail baving been before awarded).

Wen. Haves & Co. Batesville, S. C., Wood & Merritt Agants No. 24 Vesty st., N. Y. for superior Cotton Yarm., Diptoms.

Cuttery, Edge Tools and Hardware. V. Haughwout & Co., Nos. 405, 490 and 412 Broadway, N. for superior specimens of Cottery, exadisent quality and gust finish. A. libbotson, manufacturer. Large Gold Mc libbetson, Broadyn L. I., for an Improvement in Mour Table & nives. Table & nives.

Bronze Medal
chn Rowe, No. 259 Pearlest, New-York, for superior Tailors
Shears and Sciences to Silver Medal baving been before
Diploma Shears and Sciences (a Silver Reals assue Diploma awarded)
Bartiett & Co. Sterling Mass. J. W Bertiett. Agent, No. 65
Nassath & N. Y. for speciment of Noedles. Small St. Medal.
Booth & Milts. Philadelphia, Ponn. W. M. Seysmar & Co.
Agents. No. 4 Chathum square, N. Y., for supering Joinese'
Tools. Braces. Screw Drivers. K. Benne Medal.
P. a. J. D. Kingsamo & Co., Kesseville, N. Y., for supering Tools.

Bronne Medal.

Mellville Bryant, Brocklyn, L. I., for a Carpenter's Oange very ingeslous). Diploms. J. E. Haisead and J. J. Sigier, Paterson, N. J., for Try Squares, Miter and Bevel. Diploms. Benry Nelson, No. 183 Fast Thirty second street, N. Y., for clegantly finished Contractors', Backsmith and Nallers' Book [Diploms.] Jacob Brombacher, No. 1 Haguest., N. Y., for Produce San-niers. Jacob Brombacher, No. 247 Canalet., N. Y., for Trowe Bruane. N. B. Chaffee, corner Twenty-minth street and Eleventh N. Y., for the best Parallel Vise. Henry A. Frost, Port Richmond, S. I., for Ship a

Agen.a, No. 10 Piatt st., N. Y., for excellent specimens of FileJohn Wasserscheid, Fifty-third-st., near Fifth av., N. Y., for well made Files.

Henry Waterman, Williamsburgh, L. I., for Circular Saws.

[Brong Medal. Plymouth Mills, Plymouth, Mass., Hathaway & Carna No. 261 Pearlet, N. Y., for Rivets. New England Screw Co., Providence, R. I., for super and Machine Screws (a Gold Medal having be-Samuel Hall, No. 128 West Tenta-te, No. Bronns Medal, and Nu s. Buckles, Washers, & co. Bronns Medal, Union Butt Co., Providence, R. I., for Butts. Diploms. Atterbury & Co., Trenton N. J., C. Hammill Agent, No. 30 Flatt s. N. Y for superior An exican Star Anvis Bronne Med. P. F. Dodge, No. 10 Beachest, Boston, Mass, for a good display of Flanc Forte Hardware. Diploms. Waterbury Brass Agency Waterbury, Conn., S. Atderson, Agent, No. 32 Bechman-st., N. Y., for Brass Kettles, Roll Brass, and Brass Wire (a Gold Medal having been before readed).

Cham berlain & Co., Paterson, N. J., for Cast Steel Wire

D B & G. H. Bruen, Newark N. J., for specimens of Malleable Cast Iron (a Silver Medal having been before awarded). C. C. Schaffer, No. 43 Eldridge et., N. Y., for Galvanteed Iron Ware and Nails. War and Nails.

E. B. Clark Chester, Conn., Wm J. Buck, Agent, No. it
Plattest, N. Y. for Couvex Twist Cork Serews... Diploms.

Eëward K. Godfrey, No. 181 Williamet, N. Y. for Couvex
Ranor Strop.

Wm. Ashwed, No. 16 West Fortlethist, N. Y., for a Meat

A. W. Streeter, Shelburne Falls, Mass, for superior Strates.

Brance Medal.

Dentistry and Dental Instruments.

Jones, White & McCurdy No. 528 Arch street Philadelphia, and No. 538 Brondway N. Y., for the best single, plain and fourn Tooth ia Gild Medal having been before awarded. Dip N W. Kingeley, No. 28 East Twentiethest, N. Y., for the best Block Teeth and Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold plate.

[Large Silver Medal.]

C. D. Allen, No. 39 Bondet, N. T., for Artificial Teeth mounted on Platina, with Continuous Gums. Sm. Sil Medal. Wm. B. Roberts No. 53 Bondet, N. Y., for Artificial Teeth mounted on Platina.

M. W. Meader, No. 32 Sleeckerst, N. Y., for Block and Stugle Teeth mounted on Gold.

Diploma 

John D. Chevalier, No. 360 Broadway, N. Y., for the best Den tal Instruments (a Silver Medal having been before awa ded). B. W Franklin, No. 57 Bond st., N. Y., for a Self Feeding Safe-ty Lamp

Schuetze & Ludolf, No. 452 Brooms et., N. Y. for the best Fiano Forte for tene and equality throughout. S. Gold Meelsd. Gross & Hulashamp, Troy, N. Y. G. H. Hulashamp, Agant, New-York City, for a Piano-Forte (the action of this instrument is Ethe best on exhibition). ... Large Silver Medal. Boardmen, Gray & Co., Alyany, N. Y. N. P. B. Cuttis, Agent, No. 429 Broodway, N. Y. for a Piano-Forte. Bronze Medal. Henry Hausen, No. 100 Centre-st., N. Y., for a Piano-Forte. William Lindeman & Son, No. 56 Frenklin st., N. Y., for a Pian

Musical Instruments.

J. F. Brown & Co. No. 295 Broadway, N. Y., for a very superior Harp. Large Silver Modal.

C. M. Z'm merman, Philadelpbia, Pa., for Drums, Violins and Concertina and Clarionet attachment. Diploma.

Wm. Ronnberg, No. 298 Broadway, N. Y., for a Bohm Flute Franz Lauter, No. 21 Chrystie-st., N. Y., for an exhibition of

Musical Instruments. Diploma American Steam Music Co., Worcester, Mass., A. S. Denny Agent, Metropoliton Hotel, for a Calliege-Large Silver Medal Agent, Metropeliten Hetel, for a Callispe, Large Suver Meual-Stained Glass.

Hush M. Falconer, No. 95 Fouth av., N.Y., for the best Stained Glass (a Sulver Medal baying been before awarded). Diploma. Alphense Fredrick, No. 169 Greene-at., N.Y., for the second best Stained Glass.

Gold and Silver Plating.

Machinery, No. 9—Miscellaneous New Inventions,
W. McKenzie, N. J., for a Patent Blower, manufactured by
Ives & Smith. Large Silver Medal.
Seyfert, McManus & Co. Reading, Pa. A. B. Wood, Agent, No.
253 Broadway, New-York, for superior Steam Boiler Flues.
Ismall Gold Medal.
Arad Woodworth, (3d), Boston, Mass., for Cordage Machinery
[Small Gold Medal.]
Themes G. Boone, Brooklyn, L.H., for a Rope Machine.
[Small Silver Med.]
John Sherry, Sag Harbor, L. I., for Dynamometers (a Gold
Medal baving been before awarded). Diploma.
R. H. Mellvaine & Lanier, Florids, J. M. Quimby & Co.,
Agents, Newark, N. J., for Butt's, Excavator and Kun D. wa
Cast. Small Silver Medal.
Kean & Co. Worcester, Mass. H. Griffin & Son, Agents, No.
114 and 116 Nassau st., New York, for Bookbinders' Shears.
[Small Silver Medal.] Machine. Dipl. S. T. McDougal, No 335 Broadway, N. Y., for a Benzole Machine. Bronze M. John Trenpter, Philadelphia, Pa., for Adjustable Guide Pu Boardman, Norwich, Conn., for a Blind wiring Ma Brouze Medal. Bax. Diploma B. Kusen Lowell Mass, for a Curled-Hair Picker. Disloma Samuel Rust, No. 302 Greenwich st., New York, for a Punch Press Diploma Press, Lowell, Mass, for a Vessel for Melting Cust-from Diploma

New York Gutta Pereha Co., No. 16 Beckman-st., for a Patent Ba-cutting Machine ... Diploma. Hats, Caps, &c. Hats, Caps, &c.

John N. Genin, No. 214 Broadway, New York, for the best Silk

Hats (a Silver Medal having been before awarded). Diploms

J. W. Kellegg No. 281 Canalest, New York, for the best Ladies'
and Children's Hats. Diploma

Jehn N. Genin, No. 214 Broadway, New York, for the second

best Ladies' and Children's Hats. Diploma.

A. B. Rilburn, Orange, N. J., for the best Wool Hats., Diploma.

J. McCracken & Co., Nos. 184, 188, 183 Av. C., New York, for
the second best Wool Hats. Bigloms. Diploma.

Small & Co., Nos. 183 and 127 Maiden-lane, New York, for
the best Men's and Boys' Caps, (s Bilver Medal having been
before awarded).

Fire. Arms. &c.

Fire. Arms. &c.

Chipt. Diploma
Chipte & Bradley, New-Haven, Conn., for a Paper-Box Cutting
Machine. Machine. Diploms. Mechanics Manufacturing Co., No. 81 Duane-st., New York, for a Per able Cotton and Hay Press.

A. Bernard & Co., No. 51 Dey-st., New-York, for a Patent Base.

Fire Arms, &c.

Fire Arms, &c.

Semuel Coit, Hartford, Conn., for the best Rifles and Revolvers (a Gold Medial baving been before awarded). Diploma Alien & Wheelock, Worcester, Mars, for the best Self-Cocking and other Fire-Arms.

A Sliver Medal. New Haven Arms Company, New-Haven, Conn., for Volcand. Diploma. Frazie No. 52 Berkmanet, New-York, Agent, for the best Military Perussian Cape. Diploma. American Flack and Cap Company, Waterbury, Count, J. D. Frazie, No. 52 Berkmanet, New-York, Agent, for the best Powder Flashs, Shot Ponches, &c., "superior workmanethin, quality and variety," Branes Medal. House-Furnishing Articles and Ulensils. D. Walker & Co., Newark N. J., for Self Rocking Crailes, Dip. Eddy & Hinchman, No. 45 Goldest, N. Y., for superior State Rade.

alter & Co. Reward.

& Hinchman, No. 45 Gold st., N. I., Dipoma.

died Holemeyer, No. 170 Variek st., N. Y., for good Coal.

Diploma.

4 Durgla, Agent, No. 335 Scuttles Diploma.
Sammel Morrill, Andover, N. H., C. A. Durgio, Agent. No. 335
Ejroadway, N. Y., for a Clothes Dryer. Diploma.
B. P. Crandall, No. 41 Cortiandtest, N. Y., for the best clobby
Houses, Children's Carriages, &c., C., Cortiandtest, N. Y., and No. 100 Lincoln 41. Boston, for Felding Tables, Stools, Clothest Dryers. Lee & Co., No. 3/9 Bleecker st., N. Y., for Go., Wire Win dow Screws, is silver Medal having been before awarded in

Chaples Zin & Co., No. 52 Maiden Lane, N. Y., for the best variety and most attitute workmansoip of Cane and Willow Wate. Large Silver Medal Sepher W. Smith, No. 554 Breadway, N. Y., for a display of Househeld Furnishing Articles. Bronne shedal Sepher W. Smith, No. 354 Breadway, N. Y., for a universely Brome shedd Household Furnishing Atticles.

Household Furnishing Atticles.

Brome shedd Instruction for the Bind, James Young, Agent, No. 45 Sthate, N. Y. for Willew Rashets, Mats, Brooms, An. Diploma S. N. Y. for Willew Rashets, Mats, Brooms, An. Diploma Sembel Hasis, Springfield, Mass, W. J. Buck, Agent, No. II. Flatts, N. Y. for Sifting Machines.

Diploma G. G. Wilkinsen, No. 312 Method-st., N. Y. for Silvary and Phane Believe, (a Silvar Medal Laving been before awarled.)

[Diploma

Horse Shoes. Strate Hats.

John Feare, No. 135 West Thirty 58th-st., N. Y., for superton Architectural Drawing.

W. H. Hume & W. Richards, No. 127 Clinton place, N. Y., for the best Design and Model of a Gothic Cathedral.

Charles Duggin, No. 388 Breadway, N. Y., for the month best Designs and Models of Country Villas.

Charles Duggin No. 335 Breadway, N. Y., for the best Arabica burnl Drawings.

Diplom.

Diplom.

Engracing.

Whodey & Joselyn, No. 60 Falton at, N. Y., for the best of the sof Wood Engraving.

N. Orr & Co., No. 52 John st., N. Y., for the second best graving on Wood.

graving on Wood.

Henry Fmile Nicond, Philadelphia, Penn, for a superir summer of Watch Case Engraving.

Woods M. W. Overbaugh, No. 56 Narsaust, N. Y., for specimen of Engraving.

Nm. Park, No. 247 Broadway, N. Y., for Stone Seel 1 T. N. Hickox, No. 290 Pearl-st., N. Y., for Stenell

Boats and Oars. Mathies Ludlum, Fair Haven, Rutland Co., N.Y., Thea Ca. No. 205 Bowery, Agent, for the best Model of a Life Bost

Carriages, Sleighs, &c.

John Stephenson, Twenty seventhest, N. Y., for a rained Car.

G. and D. Cook & Co., New Haven, Conn., for an exhibition of Burgies Wagons, &c.

Large Silver Med.

Wood Brothers, No. 410 Broadway, New York, for an Exhibition of Carriages.

F. W. and J. H. Mulford, Main-at, Orange County, New Jesus for the best Express Wagon.

Fielding Brothers, Forty first-st., near Third-av. New York, for the second best Express Wagon.

James Gould & Co., Albany; Wood Brothers, Agents, No. 416

Broadway, New York, for the best single Sleigh.

Diplomation, Main-at, Orange Sleigh.

Diplomatic Committee of the Stephen Stiege Stephen Stephen Stiege Stephen Stiege Stephen Stiege Stephen Stiege Stephen Stiege Stephen Stiege Stephen Stephen Stiege Stephen S

Shautis and musica December 2 Shauts. Waterloo Mills Albry, Patterson & Co. Agents, Nos 59 and St Liberty-st, New York, for the best Gentlemen's Shawis.

John Duncan, Franki'n, New-Jersey, Bowers & Beckman, Agents, No. 43 Broadway, New-York, for the second best Gentlemen's Shawis.

Bronze Media Bamilton Woolen Company, Synthinidge, Mans. 10 Bronze & Co., Mass., for superior Cashmeres and Musica Delalans.

Large Silver Media:

Spittoous & C. N. 218 Greene st, N. Y, for sup-rior spectrum of Cerunique Ware.

Small Siver Medal.

Jersey City Pottery, J. O. Rouse Agent, Jersey City, N. J., for spectrum ps of Earthenware.

Patent Glass Letter Company, Nos. 37 and 30 Greene st, N. Y., for a Frame of Glass Letters.

Diploma

C. H. Davidson & Co., Charlestown, Mass., for Self Inc.

John Fenn, No. 11 Maiden-lane, N. Y., for superior Ivory Fine Combs, Tableta, &c. Brandway, N. Y., for superior Shell James S. Tilley, No. 367 Bradway, N. Y., for superior Shell Combs. Bronze Medi. J Erbs No. 185 Bradway, N. Y., for Morosco and Velvet Combs, Tableta &c. Broadway, N. Y. for superior T. Broadway, N. Y. for supercombs. Tiley, No. 507 Broadway, N. Y. for supercombs. No. 135 Broadway, N. Y. for Morosco as Cases for Jewelry and Silver Cases. Manela & Miegel, No. 65 Nassaust, N. Y., for Moros for Jewelry.

Theodore Krausch, Susquehauna Station, Erie R. R. Fn., Ser. Mechanical Drawing of the Mechanical Drawing of a Marine Eugine Station, Newburg, N. Y., Brin. Drawing of a Marine Eugine Station, Newburg, N. Y., Brin. Drawing of Marine Eugine Station, No. 121 West Forty-Ribbert, N. T., for a Mechanical Drawing. Diptoma.

G. W. Knudson, No. 121 West Forty-fills a., N. Y., for a Mechanical Drawing.

Bells.

N. Haynan, No. 173 Canal-st., N. Y., for superior Signal Bells

T. G. Brisbane, No. 124 Third-st., N. Y., for an Ahrm Bell

A. Hoagland & R. Jack, Jersey City, N. J., for an inputwed

Alarn Bell for Leconotives.

Di ploma.

India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods.

S. C. Bishop, No. 181 Broadway, N. Y. for the best arm Gotta.

Wire. Brouze Medd.

Brouze Medd.

Brouze Medd.

Brouze Medd.

Brouze Medd.

Win. F. Beebe. agent, No. 192 West Twenty seventhed, for Vulcanized Gutta Percha Ciothing (4 Gold Medal having been before awarded).

Biploma.

New York Gutta Percha Comb Co., No. 16 Beekman-st., N Y., for beautiful specimens of Hard Gutta Percha Combs....Dip. Machine Belting.

New-York Belting and Packing Co., No. 6 Deyet, N. Y., for the best Rubber Belting. Large Sliver Modal. Henry Smith & Son, No. 66 Liberty et., N. Y., for Rubber Belt-ing. Small Sliver Medal. Wigs and Toupees. Medlurst & Co., No. 27 Maiden lane, N. Y. for Wigs (a 80-ver Medal having been before awarded). Diploma

Dies and Chasing. 

Peparations of Natural History.

John G. Bell, No. 255 Breadway, N. Y., for the best specimens of prepared Birds and Quadrepods (a Gold Medai having been before awarded). Diploma.

Francis McCulloch, No. 255 Breadway, N. Y., for specimens of Stuffed Birds. Diploma. Diploma. Perry, No. 196 Courtett, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the best specimens of pressed Natural Flowers. Biploma.

Drugs, Chemicals, &c. Mrs Jane.E. Barrows, No. 32 Columbia st., N. Y., for the best 

begies A. Phillips, No. 159 Front at, N. Y., for the best White Nat.

White Nix, McCombs Dam, N. Y. for White War. Diplomatic Gunning No. 148 Eighth av., N. Y., for the best Harnest Arbur Nix, McCombe Dain, N. P., for the best Harvest Composition of the Composition of th

Zinc Paints (a Silver Medal having been beinte awarden;
Alliance Whi e Lead Company, Orange, Euca County, N. J.,
W. H. Tuyper, Agent, No. 33 Thempson etc., New York, for
White Lead. Diploma
Bettle & Renwick, No. 163 Front etc., New York, for heartiful
specimens of Refined Saltpater. Bronze ModalGeorge R. Hendrickson, No. 172 West Thirtleth etc., New York,
for bremitful specimens of Refined Saltpater. Bronze MedalJohn B. Hendrickson, No. 191 Dunne et., New York, for Ninsle
of Soda. Diploma

Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments. 

Sorveying instruments and so fine and Solver Meddle Becker & Sons, No 25 Highs at Erocalyn, for beautiful Sorveying Instruments and so f Requising Thomso meter and Bar moders. Bronze Medal James H. Broundow, No. 134 Cherry at, New York, for a very single and ingenious Reduction of the Colesta Globe, with the Modennical Applaness, to a Flace Sorface. Bronze Medal-Jein Mysted, No Of Medennice and No. 11 Libertyst, New York, for Day and Night Reflectors and Lauters Benefit and Medal-Jein Mysted. No Of Medennice and No. 11 Libertyst, New York, for Day and Night Reflectors and Lauters Benefit and Medal-Jein Myster My James Acams, No. 46 Hindson et N. T., for exceller

Cornellas & Co. Philadelph a Pa, F. V. Hangbornt & Co, Aprile Nic sib, or one did Frendmay, S. I., for superior

Lamps oud Chandelters.